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Process for preparing palladium(0) compounds

- 5 The present invention relates to a process for preparing palladium(0) compounds.

In the form of its compounds, palladium finds use as a catalyst in numerous industrial processes.

- 10 More than 80% of the industrially produced chemicals are prepared by catalytic processes. Catalytic processes are generally more economically viable and environmentally friendly than corresponding stoichiometric organic reactions. For the attainment of high yields and selectivities in homogeneous catalytic
- 15 processes, a wide range of ligand systems has to be used, which in turn requires precursor metal compounds having a wide range of uses. This makes clear the need for constant improvement in the catalyst systems and their preparation processes.

- 20 For these applications, one possibility is in particular palladium compounds which contain palladium in the 0 oxidation state. In general, palladium(0) compounds are stabilized by compounds which can provide a free electron pair for coordination. This free
- 25 electron pair may be provided, for example, by an unsaturated hydrocarbon or by heteroatoms such as phosphorus or nitrogen. Stably storable compounds are commercially obtainable principally only in solid form.

However, compounds which are in liquid form are desired

in catalysis. This greatly eases their usability. Often, solid compounds are dissolved in a solvent for this purpose, but solutions of solid Pd(0) compounds are usually unstable and have to be used immediately.

- 5 In homogeneous catalysis applications, the precursors used are preferably compounds which can be mixed in a simple manner with ligands, for example different phosphines, so as to be able to prepare a wide range of catalysis systems. This is realized, for example, in
10 the case of the Pd(0) compounds stabilized with unsaturated hydrocarbon ligands.

Numerous Pd(0) complexes with unsaturated compounds in the ligands sphere are known and are described, for example, in Wilkinson, Abel "Comprehensive
15 Organometallic Chemistry", Vol. 6, p. 243ff "Complexes of Palladium(0)".

Pd(0) compounds stabilized by unsaturated hydrocarbons may be differentiated according to the ligands into complexes stabilized by monodentate and by multidentate
20 (chelating) ligands. An example of a Pd(0) complex stabilized by monodentate hydrocarbon ligands is Pd(ethylene)₃, which decomposes at room temperature and under air.

Stabler Pd(0) compounds are obtained by chelating, for
25 example bidentate, unsaturated hydrocarbon ligands such as dienes. Dienes are classified according to the separation of the two diene functions into 1,4-diene ligands, 1,5-diene ligands, 1,6-diene ligands, 1,7-diene ligands, etc.

30 1,4-Diene-stabilized palladium(0) finds wide use as a ligand, for example, in the form of 1,5-diphenyl-1,4-

pentadien-3-one (dba). One description of the synthesis is given by M.F. Rettig et al. in Inorg. Synth., 1990, 28. The product is isolated from the synthesis solution as a sparingly soluble precipitate. The solid is
5 substantially air-stable, but solutions in organic solvents of these compounds decompose within hours (STREM catalogue: "Chemicals for research", Catalogue No. 19, 2001-2003).

The use of this complex type as a precursor in
10 homogeneous catalysis is described, for example, in US-B-6,316,380. In EP-A-508 264, $\text{Pd}(\text{dba})_2$ substituted by sulphoalkyl groups is used as homogeneous catalyst in C-C coupling.

A known example of $\text{Pd}(0)$ stabilized by 1,5-diene ligand
15 is $\text{Pd}(\text{COD})_2$. This is synthesized in DE-A-25 55 374 from $\text{Pd}(\text{COD})\text{Cl}_2$ in the presence of an organometallic compound, for example $\text{Li}_2(\text{COT})$ (COT = cyclooctatetraene), sodium naphthalide or organoaluminium compounds, in solvents having no active protons. The above patent
20 application also describes the synthesis of $\text{Pd}(\text{C}_2\text{H}_4)_3$ from $\text{Pd}(\text{COD})_2$. $\text{Pd}(\text{COD})_2$ is an unstable solid which decomposes within hours under atmospheric conditions. This property makes this compound industrially
utilizable only to a limited extent.

25 J. Krause, G. Cestarc, K.-J. Haack, K. Seevogel, W. Storm, K.R. Pörschke (J. Am. Chem. Soc. 1999, 121, 9807-9823 and Chem. Commun. 1998, 12, 1291) describe the synthesis of molecularly defined hepta-1,6-diene-, diallyl ether- and tetramethyldivinylidisiloxane-
30 palladium(0), which are examples of $\text{Pd}(0)$ stabilized by 1,6-diene ligands. The synthesis follows substantially the route described for $\text{Pd}(\text{COD})_2$. Oxygen-free solvents

have to be used for the synthesis and the materials have decomposition temperatures close to room temperature.

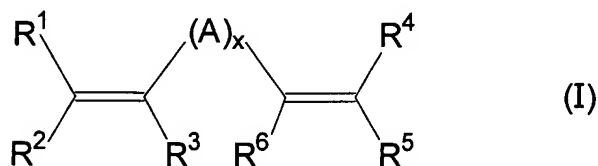
For application in homogeneous catalysis, 1,6-diene-
5 Pd(0)-phosphine and -carbene complexes have been identified. These compounds exhibit high activities in the industrially used Heck reaction and the Suzuki C-C coupling reaction, and are described by M.G. Andreu, A. Zapf, M. Beller in Chem. Comm., 2000, 245 and in
10 DE-A-100 62 577.

In the prior art, 1,4-diene-stabilized Pd(0) compounds are used industrially. These exhibit sufficient stability, but solutions of these compounds are not storage-stable. 1,5- and 1,6-diene-stabilized Pd(0)
15 compounds are distinctly less stable than the 1,4-diene-stabilized Pd(0) compounds. In all diene-stabilized Pd(0) compounds, it is typically necessary to work under inert gas and with dried solvents having no active protons in order to isolate molecularly
20 defined $\text{Pd}_2(\text{diene})_3$ or $\text{Pd}(\text{diene})_2$ compounds. In addition, highly sensitive organolithium compounds which pose potential health risks are used in the synthesis, which makes industrial-scale utilization costly and inconvenient. For this reason, these
25 compound classes have not been used industrially on a large scale to date.

It is therefore an object of the present invention to provide a novel inexpensive process for preparing palladium(0) compounds. Solutions of these compounds
30 should be substantially stable thermally and toward atmospheric conditions. This enables access to economically viable, versatile, novel precursors for

applications in homogeneous catalysis, heterogeneous catalysis and complex chemistry.

In particular, the invention relates to a process for preparing a Palladium(0) compound, comprising reaction
5 of a palladium compound with one or more compounds of the general formula (I) in the presence of a base:



in which:

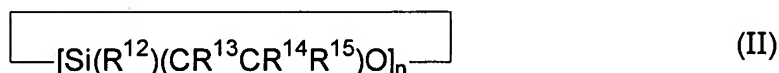
each A is independently a CR^7R^8 radical where one of the A radicals may be oxygen, sulphur, an NR^9 group or an
10 $\text{SiR}^{10}\text{R}^{11}$ group, or where the A radicals may be a constituent of a 5- to 20-membered ring system,

x is an integer from 2 to 4, and

each R^1 to R^{11} is independently selected from R, OR, halogen, CN, NO_2 , NR_2 , C(O)R , C(O)OR , OC(O)R , CONR_2 ,
15 NHCO_2R , NHCOR , $\text{CH=CH-CO}_2\text{R}$, Si(R)_3 , Si(OR)_3 , SiR(OR)_2 , $\text{SiR}_2(\text{OR})$, SO_3R , SO_2R , SOR , SR , PR_2 , POR_2 , PO_3H , PO(OR)_2 ,
in which R is a hydrogen atom, a substituted or unsubstituted C_{1-10} -alkyl radical, a substituted or unsubstituted, mono- or polyunsaturated C_{1-10} -alkenyl
20 radical, or a substituted or unsubstituted, optionally heteroatom-containing C_{5-10} -aryl radical, and the substituents on the alkyl radical or the alkenyl radical are selected from halogen, O-C_{1-10} -alkyl, phenyl, O-phenyl, OH, NH_2 and halogenated C_{1-10} -alkyl,
25 and the substituents on the aryl radical are selected from halogen, C_{1-10} -alkyl, O-C_{1-10} -alkyl, phenyl, O-phenyl, OH, NH_2 and halogenated C_{1-10} -alkyl, where R^2 and

R³ and/or R⁵ and R⁶ together with the carbon atoms bonded thereto may be a constituent of a 5- to 7-membered, optionally heteroatom-containing ring.

In a further embodiment, the invention relates to a process for preparing a Palladium(0) compound, comprising reaction of a palladium compound with one or more compounds of the general formula II in the presence of a base:

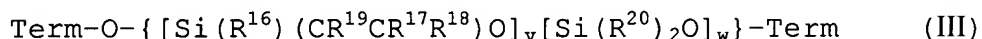


in which:

- 10 n is an integer from 3 to 20,
each R³ to R¹⁵ is independently selected from R, OR, halogen, CN, NO₂, NR₂, C(O)R, C(O)OR, OC(O)R, CONR₂, NHCO₂R, NHCOR, CH=CH-CO₂R, Si(R)₃, Si(OR)₃, SiR(OR)₂, SiR₂(OR), SO₃R, SO₂R, SOR, SR, PR₂, POR₂, PO₃H, PO(OR)₂,
15 in which R is hydrogen, a substituted or unsubstituted C₁₋₁₀-alkyl radical, a substituted or unsubstituted, mono- or polyunsaturated C₁₋₁₀-alkenyl radical, or a substituted or unsubstituted, optionally heteroatom-containing C₅₋₁₀-aryl radical, and the substituents on
20 the alkyl radical or the alkenyl radical are selected from halogen, O-C₁₋₁₀-alkyl, phenyl, O-phenyl, OH, NH₂ and halogenated C₁₋₁₀-alkyl, and the substituents on the aryl radical are selected from halogen, C₁₋₁₀-alkyl, O-C₁₋₁₀-alkyl, phenyl, O-phenyl, OH, NH₂ and halogenated
25 C₁₋₁₀-alkyl, where R¹³ and R¹⁴ together with the carbon atoms bonded thereto may be a constituent of a 5- to 7-membered, optionally heteroatom-containing ring, and
each R¹² is independently selected from hydrogen, a hydroxyl group, a substituted or unsubstituted C₁₋₁₀-
30 alkyl radical (in particular an unsubstituted or

halogenated C₁₋₁₀-alkyl radical), an -O-C₁₋₁₀-alkyl radical (where the alkyl radical may be substituted or unsubstituted; in particular an unsubstituted or halogenated-O-C₁₋₁₀-alkyl radical), a substituted or
5 unsubstituted, mono- or polyunsaturated C₁₋₁₀-alkenyl radical or a substituted or unsubstituted, optionally heteroatom-containing C₅₋₁₀-aryl radical, where the substituents are as defined for R¹³ and R¹⁵.

In yet a further embodiment, the invention relates to a
10 process for preparing a Palladium(0) compound, comprising reaction of a palladium compound with one or more compounds of the general formula III in the presence of a base:



15 in which

v and w are each independently 0 or an integer of from 1 to 1000 and v+w is from 0 to 1000,

each R¹⁶ is independently selected from a hydrogen atom, a hydroxyl group, a substituted or unsubstituted C₁₋₁₀-
20 alkyl radical (in particular an unsubstituted or halogenated C₁₋₁₀-alkyl radical), an -O-C₁₋₁₀-alkyl radical (where the alkyl radical may be substituted or unsubstituted; in particular an unsubstituted or halogenated -O-C₁₋₁₀-alkyl radical), a substituted or
25 unsubstituted, mono- or polyunsaturated C₁₋₁₀-alkenyl radical or a substituted or unsubstituted, optionally heteroatom-containing C₅₋₁₀-aryl radical, where the substituents are as defined for R¹⁷ and R¹⁹,

each R¹⁷ to R¹⁹ is independently selected from R, OR,
30 halogen, CN, NO₂, NR₂, C(O)R, C(O)OR, OC(O)R, CONR₂,

NHCO₂R, NHCOR, CH=CH-CO₂R, Si(R)₃, Si(OR)₃, SiR(OR)₂,
SiR₂(OR), SO₃R, SO₂R, SOR, SR, PR₂, POR₂, PO₃H, PO(OR)₂,
in which R is hydrogen, a substituted or unsubstituted
C₁₋₁₀-alkyl radical, a substituted or unsubstituted,
5 mono- or polyunsaturated C₁₋₁₀-alkenyl radical, or a
substituted or unsubstituted, optionally heteroatom-
containing C₅₋₁₀-aryl radical, and the substituents on
the alkyl radical or the alkenyl radical are selected
from halogen, O-C₁₋₁₀-alkyl, phenyl, O-phenyl, OH, NH₂
10 and halogenated C₁₋₁₀-alkyl, and the substituents on the
aryl radical are selected from halogen, C₁₋₁₀-alkyl, O-
C₁₋₁₀-alkyl, phenyl, O-phenyl, OH, NH₂ and halogenated
C₁₋₁₀-alkyl, where R¹⁷ and R¹⁹ together with the carbon
atoms bonded thereto may be a constituent of a 5- to
15 7-membered, optionally heteroatom-containing ring,

each R²⁰ is independently selected from hydrogen, a
hydroxyl group, a substituted or unsubstituted C₁₋₁₀-
alkyl radical (in particular an unsubstituted or
halogenated C₁₋₁₀-alkyl radical), an -O-C₁₋₁₀-alkyl
20 radical (where the alkyl radical may be substituted or
unsubstituted in particular an unsubstituted or
halogenated -O-C₁₋₁₀-alkyl radical), a substituted or
unsubstituted, mono- or polyunsaturated C₁₋₁₀-alkenyl
radical, or a substituted or unsubstituted, optionally
25 heteroatom-containing C₅₋₁₀-aryl radical, where the
substituents are as defined for R¹⁷ and R¹⁹, and

each Term radical is independently (R¹⁶)₂(CR¹⁷R¹⁸CR¹⁹)Si-
or (R¹⁶)₃Si-.

Surprisingly, the above-described processes, unlike the
30 processes known to date, can be carried out at
temperatures above 0°C. In addition, the reaction does

not have to be carried out with exclusion of air or with dried solvents.

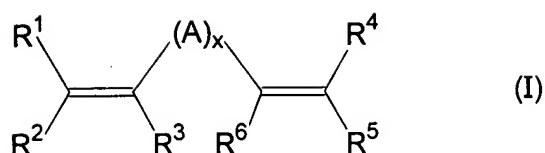
In the palladium(0) compounds, palladium is present as palladium(0). The oxidation state of palladium in the
5 compounds can be determined by known processes, for example by reacting with uncharged ligands (for example phosphines), isolating and characterizing the resulting compound with NMR, or by concentrating the solution by evaporation and determining the oxidation state by
10 means of XPS.

Palladium compound

The palladium compound used as the starting compound is not particularly restricted. It may be used either in
15 the form of solids or in the form of aqueous or hydrochloric acid solutions. Preference is given to using palladium compounds having palladium in the +2 or +4 oxidation state. Examples thereof are PdX_2 , PdX_4 , M_2PdX_4 , M_2PdX_6 , $(\text{NH}_3)_2\text{PdX}_2$ and $[\text{Pd}(\text{NH}_3)_4]\text{X}_2$, where M is a
20 cation (e.g.: a hydrogen atom, an alkali metal (in particular Na^+ or K^+) or NR_4^+ (R^+ = hydrogen, C_{1-4} alkyl)) and X is an anion (e.g.: halogen (in particular chlorine), NO_3^-). Particularly preferred palladium compounds are PdCl_2 , PdCl_4 , $\text{Pd}(\text{NO}_3)_2$, $[\text{Pd}(\text{NH}_3)_4]\text{Cl}_2$,
25 $(\text{NH}_3)_2\text{PdCl}_2$, H_2PdCl_4 , H_2PdCl_6 , Na_2PdCl_4 , Na_2PdCl_6 , K_2PdCl_4 and K_2PdCl_6 .

Ligand of the general formula I

The palladium compound is reacted with one or more compounds of the general formula I



Each A is independently a CR^7R^8 radical where one of the A radicals may be oxygen, sulphur, an NR^9 group or an $\text{SiR}^{10}\text{R}^{11}$ group, or where the A radicals may be a constituent of a 5- to 20-membered ring system.

x is an integer of from 2 to 4.

Each R^1 to R^{11} is independently selected from R, OR, halogen, CN, NO_2 , NR_2 , $\text{C}(\text{O})\text{R}$, $\text{C}(\text{O})\text{OR}$, $\text{OC}(\text{O})\text{R}$, CONR_2 , NHCO_2R , NHCOR , $\text{CH}=\text{CH}-\text{CO}_2\text{R}$, $\text{Si}(\text{R})_3$, $\text{Si}(\text{OR})_3$, $\text{SiR}(\text{OR})_2$, $\text{SiR}_2(\text{OR})$, SO_3R , SO_2R , SOR , SR , PR_2 , POR_2 , PO_3H , $\text{PO}(\text{OR})_2$, in which R is hydrogen, a substituted or unsubstituted C_{1-10} -alkyl radical, a substituted or unsubstituted, mono- or polyunsaturated C_{1-10} -alkenyl radical, or a substituted or unsubstituted, optionally heteroatom-containing C_{5-10} -aryl radical, and the substituents on the alkyl radical or the alkenyl radical are selected from halogen, $\text{O}-\text{C}_{1-10}$ -alkyl, phenyl, O -phenyl, OH , NH_2 and halogenated C_{1-10} -alkyl, and the substituents on the aryl radical are selected from halogen, C_{1-10} -alkyl, $\text{O}-\text{C}_{1-10}$ -alkyl, phenyl, O -phenyl, OH , NH_2 and halogenated C_{1-10} -alkyl, where R^2 and R^3 and/or R^5 and R^6 together with the carbon atoms bonded thereto may be a constituent of a 5- to 7-membered, optionally heteroatom-containing ring.

Examples of heteroatom-containing rings are rings which derive from the following structures: thiophenes,

furans, pyrans, pyrroles and the like. Other rings are likewise possible.

In a preferred embodiment, R^1 to R^6 are each independently hydrogen atoms, C_{1-4} -alkyl radicals or
5 halogenated C_{1-4} -alkyl radicals; R^1 to R^6 are more preferably hydrogen atoms.

In a further preferred embodiment, R^7 and R^8 are preferably each independently hydrogen atoms, C_{1-4} -alkyl radicals or halogenated C_{1-4} -alkyl radicals; R^7 and R^8
10 are more preferably hydrogen atoms.

In yet a further embodiment, R^9 is preferably independently a hydrogen atom, a C_{1-4} -alkyl radical, a halogenated C_{1-4} -alkyl radical, a $-C(O)-C_{1-4}$ alkyl radical or a halogenated $-C(O)-C_{1-4}$ alkyl radical.

15 In a further embodiment, R^{10} and R^{11} are each independently selected from a hydroxyl group, a C_{1-4} alkyl radical, an $-O-C_{1-4}$ alkyl radical, a halogenated C_{1-4} -alkyl radical or a halogenated $-O-C_{1-4}$ -alkyl radical. R^{10} and R^{11} are more preferably each
20 independently a C_{1-4} -alkyl radical or a halogenated C_{1-4} -alkyl radical.

R is preferably a hydrogen atom, a C_{1-4} -alkyl radical or a halogenated C_{1-4} -alkyl radical.

Halogens refer to fluorine, chlorine, bromine and
25 iodine, preferably fluorine and chlorine. The radicals substituted by them may be mono- or polysubstituted, preferably perhalogenated.

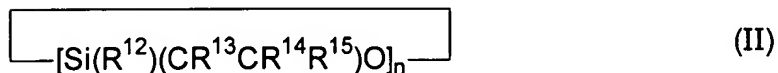
The compounds of the formula I are preferably symmetrical.

In one embodiment, the $-(A)_x-$ group is preferably a group of the formula $-\text{CH}_2-\text{X}-\text{CH}_2-$ and $-\text{X}-$ is selected from $-\text{O}-$, $-\text{S}-$, $-\text{SiR}_2-$, $-\text{NR}-$ and $-\text{NC(O)R}$, where R is a hydrogen atom, a C_{1-4} -alkyl radical, a halogenated C_{1-4} -alkyl radical, an $\text{O}-\text{C}_{1-4}$ -alkyl radical, a halogenated $\text{O}-\text{C}_{1-4}$ -alkyl radical, a C_{1-4} -alkenyl radical or an optionally heteroatom-containing C_{5-6} -aryl radical.

Illustrative examples of compounds of the general formula I are 1,5-hexadiene, 1,6-heptadiene and 1,7-octadiene. Further compounds which may serve as illustration are diallyl ether, diallylamine, diallylmethylamine, diallylethylamine, N-acetyldiallylamine, diallyl sulphide, diallylsilane, diallyldimethylsilane, difurfuryl ether, difurfurylamine, bis(thiophen-2-ylmethyl)amine, difurfuryl sulphide and 1,3-divinylbenzene.

Ligand of the general formula II

The present invention further provides a process for preparing a palladium(0) compound, comprising reaction of a palladium compound with one or more compounds of the general formula II in the presence of a base:



n is an integer from 3 to 20; n is preferably an integer from 3 to 6.

Each R^{13} to R^{15} is independently selected from R, OR, halogen, CN, NO_2 , NR_2 , $C(O)R$, $C(O)OR$, $OC(O)R$, $CONR_2$, $NHCO_2R$, $NHCOR$, $CH=CH-CO_2R$, $Si(R)_3$, $Si(OR)_3$, $SiR(OR)_2$, $SiR_2(OR)$, SO_3R , SO_2R , SOR , SR , PR_2 , POR_2 , PO_3H , $PO(OR)_2$,
5 in which R is hydrogen, a substituted or unsubstituted C_{1-10} -alkyl radical, a substituted or unsubstituted, mono- or polyunsaturated C_{1-10} -alkenyl radical, or a substituted or unsubstituted, optionally heteroatom-containing C_{5-10} -aryl radical, and the substituents on
10 the alkyl radical or the alkenyl radical are selected from halogen, $O-C_{1-10}$ -alkyl, phenyl, O-phenyl, OH, NH_2 and halogenated C_{1-10} -alkyl, and the substituents on the aryl radical are selected from halogen, C_{1-10} -alkyl, $O-C_{1-10}$ -alkyl, phenyl, O-phenyl, OH, NH_2 and halogenated
15 C_{1-10} -alkyl, where R^{13} and R^{14} together with the carbon atoms bonded thereto may be a constituent of a 5- to 7-membered, optionally heteroatom-containing ring.

Examples of heteroatom-containing rings are rings which derive from the following structures: thiophenes,
20 furans, pyrans, pyrroles and the like. Other rings are likewise possible.

In a preferred embodiment, R^{13} to R^{15} are each independently hydrogen atoms, C_{1-4} -alkyl radicals or halogenated C_{1-4} -alkyl radicals; R^{13} to R^{15} are more
25 preferably hydrogen atoms.

Each R^{12} is independently selected from hydrogen, a hydroxyl group, a substituted or unsubstituted C_{1-10} -alkyl radical (in particular an unsubstituted or halogenated C_{1-10} -alkyl radical), an $-O-C_{1-10}$ -alkyl
30 radical (where the alkyl radical may be substituted or unsubstituted; in particular an unsubstituted or halogenated $-O-C_{1-10}$ -alkyl radical), a substituted or

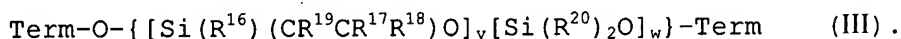
unsubstituted, mono- or polyunsaturated C₁₋₁₀-alkenyl radical or a substituted or unsubstituted, optionally heteroatom-containing C₅₋₁₀-aryl radical. The substituents are each as defined for R¹³ to R¹⁵. Each R¹² is preferably selected independently from a hydroxyl group, a C₁₋₄-alkyl radical, an -O-C₁₋₄-alkyl radical, a halogenated C₁₋₄-alkyl radical or a halogenated -O-C₁₋₄-alkyl radical. Each R¹² is more preferably each independently a C₁₋₄-alkyl radical or a halogenated C₁₋₄-alkyl radical.

R is preferably a hydrogen atom, a C₁₋₄-alkyl radical or a halogenated C₁₋₄-alkyl radical.

Halogens refer to fluorine, chlorine, bromine and iodine, preferably fluorine and chlorine. The radicals substituted with them may be mono- or polysubstituted, preferably perhalogenated.

Ligand of the general formula III

The present invention also provides a process for preparing a palladium(0) compound, comprising reaction of a palladium compound with one or more compounds of the general formula III in the presence of a base:



This formula encompasses both compounds in which the [Si(R¹⁶)(CR¹⁹CR¹⁷R¹⁸)O] and [Si(R²⁰)₂O] units occur in blocks and compounds in which individual [Si(R¹⁶)(CR¹⁹CR¹⁷R¹⁸)O] and [Si(R²⁰)₂O] units are distributed randomly in the chain. Mixed forms are likewise possible.

v and w are each independently 0 or an integer from 1 to 1000 and v+w is from 0 to 1000. v and w are preferably each independently 0 or an integer from 1 to 100 and v and w is from 0 to 100; more preferably v and
5 w are each independently 0 or an integer from 1 to 20 and v+w is from 0 to 20.

Each R^{16} is independently selected from a hydrogen atom, a hydroxyl group, a substituted or unsubstituted C_{1-10} -alkyl radical (in particular an unsubstituted or
10 halogenated C_{1-10} -alkyl radical), an $-O-C_{1-10}$ -alkyl radical (where the alkyl radical may be substituted or unsubstituted; in particular an unsubstituted or halogenated $-O-C_{1-10}$ -alkyl radical), a substituted or unsubstituted, mono- or polyunsaturated C_{1-10} -alkenyl
15 radical or a substituted or unsubstituted, optionally heteroatom-containing C_{5-10} -aryl radical. The substituents are each as defined for R^{17} and R^{19} . Each R^{16} is preferably each independently selected from a hydroxyl group, a C_{1-4} -alkyl radical, an $-O-C_{1-4}$ -alkyl
20 radical, a halogenated C_{1-4} -alkyl radical or a halogenated $-O-C_{1-4}$ -alkyl-radical. Each R^{16} is more preferably each independently an C_{1-4} -alkyl radical or a halogenated C_{1-4} -alkyl radical.

Each R^{17} to R^{19} is independently selected from R, OR,
25 halogen, CN, NO_2 , NR_2 , $C(O)R$, $C(O)OR$, $OC(O)R$, $CONR_2$, $NHCO_2R$, $NHCOR$, $CH=CH-CO_2R$, $Si(R)_3$, $Si(OR)_3$, $SiR(OR)_2$, $SiR_2(OR)$, SO_3R , SO_2R , SOR , SR , PR_2 , POR_2 , PO_3H , $PO(OR)_2$, in which R is an hydrogen, a substituted or unsubstituted C_{1-10} -alkyl radical, a substituted or
30 unsubstituted, mono- or polyunsaturated C_{1-10} -alkenyl radical, or a substituted or unsubstituted, optionally heteroatom-containing C_{5-10} -aryl radical, and the

substituents on the alkyl radical or the alkenyl radical are selected from halogen, O-C₁₋₁₀-alkyl, phenyl, O-phenyl, OH, NH₂ and halogenated C₁₋₁₀-alkyl, and the substituents on the aryl radical are selected
5 from halogen, C₁₋₁₀-alkyl, O-C₁₋₁₀-alkyl, phenyl, O-phenyl, OH, NH₂ and halogenated C₁₋₁₀-alkyl, where R¹⁷ and R¹⁹ together with the carbon atoms bonded thereto may be a constituent of a 5- to 7-membered, optionally heteroatom-containing ring.

10 The examples of heteroatom-containing rings are rings which derive from the following structures: thiophenes, furans, pyrans, pyrroles and the like. Other rings are likewise possible.

In a preferred embodiment, R¹⁷ to R¹⁹ are each
15 independently hydrogen atoms, halogens, C₁₋₄-alkyl radicals or halogenated C₁₋₄-alkyl radicals; R¹⁷ to R¹⁹ are more preferably hydrogen atoms.

Each R²⁰ is independently selected from a hydrogen atom, a hydroxyl group, a substituted or unsubstituted C₁₋₁₀-alkyl radical (in particular an unsubstituted or
20 halogenated C₁₋₁₀-alkyl radical), an -O-C₁₋₁₀-alkyl radical (where the alkyl radical may be substituted or unsubstituted; in particular an unsubstituted or halogenated -O-C₁₋₁₀-alkyl radical), a substituted or
25 unsubstituted, mono- or polyunsaturated C₁₋₁₀-alkenyl radical, or a substituted or unsubstituted, optionally heteroatom-containing C₅₋₁₀-aryl radical. The substituents are each as defined for R¹⁷ and R¹⁹. Each R²⁰ is preferably independently selected from a hydrogen
30 atom, a hydroxyl group, a C₁₋₄-alkyl radical, an -O-C₁₋₄-alkyl radical, a halogenated C₁₋₄-alkyl radical or a halogenated -O-C₁₋₄-alkyl radical. Each R²⁰ is more

preferably independently a hydrogen atom, a C₁₋₄-alkyl radical or a halogenated C₁₋₄-alkyl radical.

Each Term radical is independently (R¹⁶)₂(CR¹⁷R¹⁸CR¹⁹)Si- or (R¹⁶)₃Si-. The unsaturated radical is preferably
5 (R¹⁶)₂(CR¹⁷R¹⁸CR¹⁹)Si-.

R is preferably a hydrogen atom, a C₁₋₄-alkyl radical or a halogenated C₁₋₄-alkyl radical.

Halogens refer to fluorine, chlorine, bromine and iodine, preferably fluorine and chlorine. The radicals
10 substituted with them may be mono- or polysubstituted, preferably perhalogenated.

In a preferred embodiment, w is 0. In this case, the compounds of the general formula (III) have the following form:

15 Term-O-[Si(R¹⁶)(CR¹⁹CR¹⁷R¹⁸)O]_v-Term

where R¹⁶ to R¹⁹, Term and v are each as defined above.

Illustrative examples of compounds of the general formulae II and III are divinylidisiloxane, 1,1,3,3-tetramethyl-1,3-divinylidisiloxane, 1,1,3,3-tetramethyl-
20 1,3-dithien-2-yldisiloxane, 1,1,3,3-tetramethoxy-1,3-divinylidisiloxane, 1,3-dimethyl-1,3-divinylidisiloxane-diol, 1,3,5,7-tetravinyl-1,3,5,7-tetramethylcyclotetrasiloxane and 1,3,5-trimethyl-1,3,5-trivinylcyclo-
trisiloxane. Particular preference is given to
25 1,1,3,3-tetramethyl-1,3-divinylidisiloxane, 1,3,5,7-tetravinyl-1,3,5,7-tetramethylcyclotetrasiloxane and 1,3,5-trimethyl-1,3,5-trivinylcyclotrisiloxane.

It goes without saying that the palladium compound can be reacted with mixtures of the compounds of the

general formula I, II and III. In the reaction of the palladium compound with one or more of the compounds of the general formula I, II and III, preference is given to no further ligands in addition to the compounds of the general formula I, II and III during the reaction.

Base

The palladium compound is reacted with one or more compounds of the general formula I, II or III in the presence of a base. In the context of the invention, "base" refers to inorganic and organic (preferably inorganic) bases, but not organometallic bases. The bases should not decompose in water. Suitable bases are, for example, salts of Brønsted acids. Preference is given to using carbonates, hydrogencarbonates, acetates, formates, ascorbates, oxalates and hydroxides. These may be used in the form of their ammonium (NR_4^+ where $\text{R} = \text{H}$ or $\text{C}_{1-4}\text{-alkyl}$), alkali metal (for example sodium or potassium) and alkaline earth metal salts.

Solvent

The components are reacted typically in a solvent. The solvents are not particularly restricted. Examples of possible solvents are water, alcohols, hydrocarbons (e.g. aromatic hydrocarbons such as benzene and toluene or aliphatic hydrocarbons such as pentane, hexane and heptane), open-chain or cyclic ethers, amides and esters. However, preference is given to water, C_{1-6} alcohols (e.g. C_{1-4} alcohols such as methanol, ethanol,

propanol and butanol) and C₂₋₆ ethers as solvents. Mixtures of these solvents may likewise be used.

Reducing agent

5 In order to accelerate the reaction or achieve very substantial conversion, the reaction may optionally be effected in the presence of a reducing agent. Suitable reducing agents are those which, compared to the palladium compound used, have a lower redox potential
10 under the selected reaction conditions. For example, formic acid and salts thereof, oxalic acid and salts thereof, hydrazine, glucose, ascorbic acid or formaldehyde can be used. Instead of using a separate reducing agent, it is likewise possible to use a
15 solvent which has reducing properties.

Performance of the process

In one possible embodiment of the process according to the invention, the palladium compound and the compound
20 of the general formula I, II or III is preferably dissolved in a solvent and the base is suspended in the solution. The reactants are reacted with one another. To this end, the reactants are introduced into a reactor and stirred. The reaction may be effected at a
25 temperature of -78°C to +200°C, preferably of -10°C to +100°C and more preferably of 0°C to +50°C. The pressure is generally 0.1 mbar to 100 bar, preferably 0.2 to 2 bar. Particular preference is given to ambient pressure ± 0.2 bar. The reaction time is commonly
30 5 minutes to 1 week, preferably 5 minutes to 24 hours,

more preferably 30 minutes to 24 hours. As mentioned above, it is not necessary to work with exclusion of air, which is particularly advantageous for the industrial-scale application of the process according to the invention.

Based on 1 equivalent of palladium in the form of the compound used, 1 to 100 equivalents, preferably 3 to 100 equivalents, more preferably 8 to 20 equivalents, of the compound of the general formula I, II or III are used. The base is used in an amount of 1 to 100 equivalents preferably of 2 to 100 equivalents, more preferably of 2.5 to 10 equivalents, based on 1 equivalent of palladium. If present, the reducing agent may be added in an amount of 1 to 100 equivalents based on 1 equivalent of palladium. Instead of using a separate reducing agent, it is likewise possible to use a solvent which has reducing properties. In this case, the amount of the reducing agent (solvent) is not particularly restricted, but rather it can be used in any excess based on 1 equivalent of palladium.

The palladium(0) compounds may be used as such after the reaction. However, it is possible to purify and/or to concentrate the solutions before use. Useful purification steps are, for example, the filtering-off of by-products, the drying of the solution (for example over molecular sieves or MgSO_4) or the purification over activated carbon. The solution may be concentrated, for example, by distillation.

The palladium(0) compounds prepared by the process according to the invention are also storage-stable and can be handled under air, generally at temperatures up to 30°C , in some cases up to 60°C and higher. They

typically have a metal content of 0.01% by weight to 40% by weight, preferably of 0.01% by weight to 30% by weight, more preferably of 0.01% by weight to 20% by weight, and a total halogen content of not more than 5%
5 by weight, preferably not more than 2% by weight, more preferably not more than 1% by weight.

The palladium(0) compounds may, either alone or as a mixture, be used as a precursor for catalysts for organic chemistry reactions, by mixing them with a
10 ligand, for example phosphines, phosphites, phosphonites, amines, alkenes, thioethers, alkynes or carbenes, each of which may also be generated *in situ*. This mixture may be used directly as a catalyst, or the resulting complex may be obtained in substance by
15 customary processes from the mixture.

The inventive palladium(0) compounds may, either alone or as a mixture, also be used directly without using additional ligands as a catalyst precursor in organic chemistry reactions.

20 The examples which follow are intended to further illustrate the invention. However, the invention is not restricted to these illustrative embodiments, but rather is defined by the claims.

EXAMPLES

General method for the synthesis of palladium(0) compounds

One equivalent of sodium tetrachloropalladate was
5 dissolved in methanol. To this solution were added
8 equivalents of sodium hydrogencarbonate and
10 equivalents of a compound of the general formula I.
The solution was stirred for 4 hours. The methanol was
distilled off and the residue stirred over a desiccant
10 and activated carbon. The solids were filtered off and
the filtrate was concentrated by distillation.
Depending on the distillation conditions, stable
palladium solutions having palladium contents of 0.01
to 20% by weight were obtained.

15 According to this method, reaction mixtures were
prepared with the di- to tetraenes specified in
Table 1.

The palladium and chlorine content was determined by
means of ICP-OES after digestion or by Wickbold
20 combustion.

Method for the synthesis of phosphine-diene-Pd(0) complexes

One palladium equivalent of the palladium solution
obtained from the reaction of 1,1,3,3-tetramethyl-1,3-
25 divinylidisiloxane was admixed with one equivalent of a
5% by weight ethereal tricyclohexylphosphine solution.
The resulting precipitate is filtered off and dried.
The product was identified by means of ^1H , ^{31}P and ^{13}C
NMR spectroscopy as tricyclohexylphosphine-(1,1,3,3-
30 tetramethyl-1,3-divinylidisiloxane)-Pd(0) complex.

Table 1

Diene component	Yield [%]	Pd content [%]	Cl content [%]
Ex. 1 Diallyl ether	81	7.9	0.11
Ex. 2 1,5-Hexadiene	69	3.3	0.5
Ex. 3 1,7-Octadiene	78	5.2	0.11
Ex. 4 Diallylamine	84	8.0	0.1
Ex. 5 Diallylmethylamine	87	8.0	0.09
Ex. 6 1,1,3,3-Tetramethyl-1,3-divinyl- disiloxane	91	18.6	0.02
Ex. 7 1,3,5,7-Tetravinyl-1,3,5,7- tetramethylcyclotetrasiloxane	94	2.3	0.03
Ex. 8 1,3,5,-Trimethyl-1,3,5-trivinylcyclo- trisiloxane	91	10.0	0.02